

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE
COUNTRY.
One Year..... \$6.00
Six Months..... \$3.50
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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will you act for us, or procure the services of some efficient person on our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

The English press, daily and periodical, have had their say about American affairs, and repeated it upon every aspect of the case. From all of which, we see that John Bull feels happier now than he has done since that moment, the acknowledgment of the independence of these States. Her quondam Colonies have grown into a great country. They not only left her in disgust, but they have since threatened, and sometimes bullied, the mother country, and given indications that they would do just as they pleased. Their annually increasing strength has rendered them utterly unmanageable amongst nations. In a few years they would wear the belt disengaged against the world.

England has read us many a lecture in her displeasure and apprehension, and volunteered much good advice and warning. We were never disposed to profit by advice and warning from that quarter.

Now the day of our vanity has come, and England feels sorry (?) She feels for us, whilst she is much pleased with herself!

Her complacency is flattered at our complaints of her sympathy with the rebels, and she replies with that lofty dignity that befits her exalted and our humiliated condition. She really feels a sense of superiority, and looking back to the indignities she has suffered from us, she feels a sense of gratified revenge whilst she would put on the magnanimous. Her complacency in her conscious strength and our consciousness at present is provoking; but we can't help it.

She lets out her conviction that the condition of the world will be improved by getting rid of that bully amongst nations, the Great Republic. Her writers let us know that in times past England has put up with a great deal, because she couldn't help it. The Edinburgh Review thinks that, after a division of the Union, South Carolina will not think of imprisoning the colored seamen of England, or that she would not be allowed to do it if she does think of it.

Other cases are mentioned to illustrate how we have done things with impunity, because none were able to call us to account for them.

Sir John Bull, we understand it all. We know you are no friend of North or South; but you are a good friend to yourself, and for that reason you are friend to the rebels. They make the issue you want—a division of the Union; a disintegration of that great ocean-bound Republic. The South are fighting your battles, John, and you know it. Our folly and ill temper is doing for foreign powers what they could never have done for themselves.

Be as complacent as you please, John, and chuckle as much as you please; have no right to complain. Our wickedness and folly deserve it all, and more, too. If we were in your place, John, we should laugh and chuckle too. Just as soon as you can help the South out with her issue, which is, in fact, yours, not hers, you will do it.

We anticipate it, and it will happen just as soon as you are not afraid to wade into the contest.

All we want, John, is, that you should know that we understand you that your neutrality is a humbug, and your sympathy hypocrisy.

The operations of France in Mexico are awakening the alarm and attention of the Eastern press. It is known that sometime ago agents for the French Government had contracted for supplies to be furnished by our people for an army of eighty thousand men. This was a violation of neutrality, as to Mexico, fully as criminal as the present course of England towards the United States. The principle is the same, and before we censure England, we should be careful to see that we ourselves abide by our treatment towards a weaker power. Orders have been issued forbidding the exportation of these supplies, we understand. We hope they will be rigidly enforced.

France has now, either in Mexico or on the way thither, eighty thousand men, with all their equipments and supplies. A fleet of iron-clads swims in the gulf, threatening at once Mexico and our own navy. More soldiers are said to be coming, and the French Emperor is using every inducement to get people to settle in Mexico.

We are convinced that Mexico will be speedily vanquished and subjugated. The indemnity, including, of course, the war expenses, will fall upon her, and she will only be able to pay it in one way; that is, with herself. Mexico will become a French province.

Will it be possible for us honorably to avoid a war with her? It seems impossible. We have agreed that it was right for France to redress her injuries; but it was a distinct understanding among all the powers that there should be no change in her institutions. To this the Government of the United States is pledged. The present difficulties may prevent any step at present, unless France should proceed a little further, and violate her neutrality by acknowledging the Southern Confederacy.

In that case we must expect an almost immediate collision; and though the consequence may be the temporary loss of the Southern States, it would be no less the signal for the expulsion of the French from Mexico. Their presence there is an insult to both sections of this country, and forebodes nothing but evil to us; and the question is becoming more and more interesting with every day.

Numerous thefts of sheep, turkeys and tobacco, have occurred in the neighborhood of O'Bannon's Station. The chief operator was a slave belonging to Mr. Warfield, and who attends market. Several contrabands were implicated. The operations are, of course, broken up for the present.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, recently made a very able speech upon the President and his proclamation, which we regret want of space prevents us from laying before our readers. He points out that the proclamation contemplated an insurrection of the slaves in the Southern States, and all the horrors attendant upon such a policy. He says:

DISMISSAL OF A UNION OFFICER.

To the *Editor of the New York Times*:—In the list of Army Orders issued from the War Department, on Dec. 4, we find the following:

"Col. H. McHenry, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27, 1862, to his regiment, which order is in violation of the additional Article of War, approved March 13th, 1862, is by direction of the President hereby dismissed from the service of the United States."

The reading of this order will fill with execration the friends of Col. McHenry, who is one of the bravest and truest patriots that Kentucky has given to the Union.

Col. McHenry's interpretation of the proclamation is to be an appeal to the slaves. He thinks that the South cannot be overcome if her people are united. He proposes to divide the people of the South by arraying the slaves against the white people. This is Senator Sumner's interpretation of the proclamation. Is it not plausible? Is it not a just interpretation? Mr. Sumner has a right to expound it? It is idle to talk about the Constitution in connection with this proclamation. The Constitution is an obsolete idea with all who advocate it; and every one of those who нарочито will at length come to the position of the venerable gentleman from Pennsylvania. They will, after a while, begin to get sick when you talk of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. If State and local institutions can be destroyed by Mr. Lincoln in this way, there is no doubt of his right to imprison men at the North without trial, who oppose his proslavery people of the South. Hence the second proclamation is consistent with the first radical paper. It was made to intimidate and to crush out the liberties of white men.

Nothing can be truer than this declaration. Any man must be utterly blind to consequence who, for a moment, doubts that the intention of Mr. Lincoln's second proclamation, suspending the right of trial by jury, was manifestly to crush out the freedom of the people of the Northern States who might oppose this repressive scheme. We hope their attention will be awakened to this fact. The two proclamations have the same object in view—to crush out and destroy the republican freedom of the white man, both North and South. By arousing the negro and aiding him with arms, he is to become the dominant race in the South, deriving all his liberty from Massa Lincoln, and subservient accordingly. The whites in the North are to be held in a still more rigid subjection by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act and the instrumentality of Provost Marshals.

Upon the subject of the recent elections, Mr. Menzies says:

I understand the Democratic party to stand fairly and squarely against the do-nothing section, and to be off-spring of the Southern rebellion. It is most unfair for suppression of the rebellion, because it insists upon preserving the Constitution—the only way to divide the people on the Southern side of the military lines. A firm adherence to the Constitution, which includes the doing of everything in our power to crush out and destroy the republican freedom of the white man, both North and South. By arousing the negro and aiding him with arms, he is to become the dominant race in the South, deriving all his liberty from Massa Lincoln, and subservient accordingly. The whites in the North are to be held in a still more rigid subjection by the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act and the instrumentality of Provost Marshals.

The Fairplay returned to Evansville from Green river on Monday afternoon. The Journal learns from Commander Fitch that no more goods will be permitted to go up Green river for the present. This seems like a hard case, but it is deemed absolutely necessary. Those best acquainted with the movements of the guerrillas are of the opinion that they withdraw from the Green river country, and the section south towards the Cumberland, solely for the purpose of allowing the country to fill up with supplies—coffee, sugar, boots, shoes, and such like articles—that they might, upon their return, find something to steal.

Col. McHenry was next engaged in the memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing, and again, distinguished himself by his intrepid conduct in the field, inspiring his troops by example. Members of his regiment signalized themselves by individual acts of desperate courage, two of them crowning success, to rescue Union soldiers that had been captured by the enemy. Col. McHenry had many perilous risks and narrow escapes in the fight, and received a musket ball through the right arm before the close. The language of the report is, "Col. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, was wounded gallantly leading his men to a charge." Brig.-Gen. J. G. Lammann, in his official report to Divisional Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of the conduct of the troops under his command, says:

"Col. John H. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, behaved most gallantly during the engagement. On Monday, the 7th, in consequence of injuries sustained by Col. Bristow, Col. McHenry assumed command of both regiments, now much reduced in numbers."

The result of so much hard and bloody work on the part of Col. McHenry's regiment was that, from being at the start the finest raised in Kentucky, it had at the close of the Shiloh battles only one hundred and ten men.

This is an undeniable fact, well and timely uttered, and Mr. Menzies is quite correct in stating that the Northern Democrats occupy precisely the position of the Union Democrats of this State. We believe the accord to be perfect, and united they will crush out this present treasonable administration.

BEN, a correspondent, writing from Russellville, says:

In the dismissal of Colonel John H. McHenry, Jr., of the Seventeenth Kentucky volunteers, the army loses one of her best commanders, and retains none more loyal than he.

While the President, in his zeal for "Americans of African descent," issued his order of dismissal, he should remember that Colonel McHenry has won a name and fame in this State not to be lightly overlooked.

The bloody fields of Donelson and Shiloh will attest his valor, and the thinned ranks of his command, that he has led them where the battle hottest was waged.

Since writing the above, Colonel McHenry has called out the regiment, formed them into a hollow square, and made them a heat and feeling speech, conjuring both officers and men to stand by their commander, their country, and to maintain the unshaken reputation they have won. He then shook them each by the hand, and the profound silence, and many many checks, bronzed by exposure in the camp and field, were bedewed with tears, for which officers nor men were ashamed.

Col. McHenry is idolized by his regiment, and as an officer and a man there is none more worthy of it. If he is only discharged, has not Gov. Robinson power to reappoint? We call the attention of his Excellency to this matter.

Col. McH. visits Louisville to-morrow to await the forthcoming of his discharge.

There is no news here of any rebel forces about; still we are under marching orders, but know not where to. More anon. V.

WE have received the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State. It is an ably written document and one which parents and guardians should have in their hands. Nothing is of more vital importance than a good system of thorough instruction for the people. Mr. Richardson has given his energies and high talents to systematizing the course of instruction in this State, and has met with better success than we could have imagined in a besieged and invaded State.

It was generally thought that the movement of Burnside on Fredericksburg was a feint, intended to protect some other movement. The affair was another aspect when Burnside crossed the Rappahannock. He allowed time to move the women and children, and prolonged the time. He was delayed till the enemy had time to concentrate all his forces and strengthen his position.

Then followed the effort to accomplish the signal for the explosion of the air-tight can of tomatoes, which she had placed on a stove thing of it.

Our acquaintance isn't doing well just now, and the tail it can unfold is by no means agreeable.

THE MORMONS are turning their attention to raising cotton—cotton heads, we presume.

Western Virginia, in 1860, contained 32,921 white inhabitants and 13,271 negroes.

PERSONAL.—The health of General Schofield is so far restored as to enable him to resume the duties of the field, which he will do in a few days.

General Rosecrans has arrested Father Bimmel, German Catholic priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

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The ruins of Fredericksburg symbolize the removal of McClellan.

COL. MCHENRY AGAIN.

We observe the following letter in the New York Times upon Col. McHenry's removal, by which it will be seen that his services are known and appreciated. We hope soon to hear of his restoration to his regiment:

IMPROPTU.

Yea, gaily waves the rebel flag,

Over ruined cities and homes desecrated;

And thousands dying broken-hearted!

Where'er it waves a poisonous breath,

More death than the tides free,

Scatters death and death's death,

And everlasting misery!

Thousands of orphans mourn the day,

When human folly tears it over them;

Thousands of wives weep for their dead,

To God for vengeance on the emblem!

Then God of Justice, Truth and Power!

Heaven's judgment on the earth remains!

Scatter them, scatter them, scatter them,

And give us back our flag again!

TRIFLES.

The massive guns of Cincinnati

Are turned upon the small whigs,

And the gunners practice chance,

Off gives out his life in single strings.

The trifles of our daily lives,

The common scurvy grows worth royal,

Wherever we travel, trace, survive,

These are the main-springs after all.

ON ICE.

"A modern Adonis went up to the pond

With all the faults of a sweet little lamb,

Two hours later he was found floating,

Cutting hieroglyphics and hearts in the ice,

She was poised like a graceful bird on the wing,

For she was indeed the most beautiful on ice."

DOWN THE RIVER.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

STANLEY PINE, DOWNWARD TRIP.

NEAR MEMPHIS, DEC. 12, 1862.

This fine boat has made her present trip

with excellent speed, having left St. Louis

on the 9th inst., at noon, leaving over two

nights, and arriving here early this morning.

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Fur Fashions for 1862-63.

Furs rise higher in estimation in proportion as the thermometer ranges lower. Garments in this material are therefore rapidly coming into use for the season. The leading styles, as introduced by Gunthers, are handsomely illustrated in Frank Leslie's Monthly for December. The most noticeable fact is the enhanced cost of furs of all descriptions, compared with former years, owing to the circumstance that a large number of trappers and hunters have gone from the forests to the war. The regular sources for the supply of furs are thus cut off in a measure, so that the collection of skins and peltries is scarce half that made heretofore. For the same reason furs are less troubled by competition in the same market, and have little fear that their limited stock will not meet with ready sale.

The styles of ladies' furs remain about the same as last year, as the cost of fur apparel is too great to admit of the caprices which control in other departments of fashion. The full cape is still much in vogue among those who can indulge in such expensive luxuries, though the half cape takes the precedence of all other styles; for while it is perhaps the most graceful, it also covers the other more essential parts of the person. Its large measure, and can be worn to advantage with other garments, of whatever description. The wistore is also a favorite with many; but the mink collar is the best novelty, and commands itself for general use.

The furs formerly in vogue—such as martin, ruff, &c.—have gone into disuse. Chinchilla and gray squirrel are the leading style for children and misses. The cheaper grades are made up, as usual, from a variety of animals, but these find their principal market at a distance from the great centers of population, where comfort is the chief consideration, without special regard to appearance.

The trade opens this winter with social, enterprising spirit, and the aggregate of sales will be equal to several hundred thousand dollars.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

We copy the following from the New York Post of Saturday evening:

Sixteen Federal soldiers arrived at Jersey City in charge of about one hundred deserters from Boston. Nearly all the deserters were intoxicated, and they made a wretched appearance. As they were entering the cars one of them failed to move as promptly as he was ordered and an officer who was standing by struck him with his fist, knocking him down. While yet falling the officer gave him a severe gash with his sword upon the head. The man was quite unable to move, to get out of the cars, and a guard was stationed at the door and given orders to bayonet him if he came out, which the deserter undertook to do, and received a severe stab. He was taken to Taylor's hotel, but was soon afterward removed. His clothing remains at the hotel, but his name was not ascertained.

The Federal guards said they had shot five of the deserters while on the way from Boston. We learn that five or six of the deserters escaped, and that some of them were fired at. One man, named Farrell, was severely wounded. There is no evidence that any of the others were injured. The party went to Philadelphia.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A few nights ago, a gentleman, in crossing the commons in the lower part of the city, came upon the body of a young woman, lying near a pond of water. She appeared to be lifeless, and the gentleman, without stopping long enough to satisfy himself as to whether there had been any thing like foul play in the matter, hurried off up town to procure a wagon and assistance, with which to remove the supposed dead body. It was nearly an hour before he obtained a vehicle, and when he returned he found that three men came in a hasty hurry, and conveyed the body in the direction of the Licking rolling-mill. Pursuit was made, but no traces of the men or the body were discovered. The police have been active in trying to ferret out the parties connected with the affair, but as yet the whole matter remains a mystery.—*Cin. Eng.*

A GOOD SPECULATION.—A cotton buyer who followed our army to Holly Springs bought 500 bales of cotton, out of which he will clear \$200,000.

Gen. Thos. F. Meagher is reported to have been shot through the leg during the recent engagement near Fredericksburg.

The Legislature of Indiana meets on Thursday, the 8th day of January.

No. 7.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
October, 1862. }
Decision in Reference to Manufacturers of Clothing.

When persons receive from a manufacturer of clothing, when in the same town or at a distance, garments to be made, and, when finished, to be returned to the manufacturer or owner as aforesaid, such persons may not be required to pay the tax of 3 per cent. on the value thereof: Provided, that at the request of the Assistant Assessor, they make out a list subscribed and sworn, which list shall contain the quantity of goods, and the value of each article, and as much as may be, the name and residence of the person for whom the labor has been performed. Such list shall be transmitted, by the Assessor receiving the same, to the Assessor of the District wherein the owner of the goods resides, or has his usual place of business, to the end that the tax thereon due, under the excise laws, may be paid in the district where the actual owner's place of business is situated.

No. 8.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
October, 1862. }
Decision in Reference to Irish Castings.

All castings which are so well known, and so generally used, as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures when sold or removed.

2d. Of her castings made upon special order of a machinist, but which are not known to the trade as manufactured in themselves, are exempt, not being manufactures within the contemplation of the law.

Where a person makes castings only, he must pay the tax thereon. If, however, he manufactures castings, and uses them himself in the manufacture of other articles, the tax can be assessed only on the last. The right to levy the tax depends upon the fact of sale, or removal for sale or consumption.

No. 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
October, 1862. }
Decision in Reference to Partnerships.

Section 6 provides that any number of persons carrying on business in partnership may be licensed to transact such business at the place and in the manner specified in the license. In order that one license will avail for several persons or members of a firm, the Assessor must be satisfied.

1st. That a legal and bona fide partnership exists, and not merely an arrangement or understanding by which to evade the full effect of the license law.

2d. That the parties have a place of business, and only one place, which is equal to all.

3d. That the alleged members are mutually responsible for the acts of each other, and that they jointly share the benefits and suffer the losses of a common business.

4th. That the parties, on no occasion, transact business on private account in the branch for which the firm purports to have been organized.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, vs.
JOHN HARLAN, U. S. ATTORNEY, &
HAROLD K. DAVIS, Deputy.

Dated November 21st, 1862.
del2 d14

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, vs.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1862, by James Harlan, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United States as of John Henry Smith, against fifty-four barrels of Pork, brass and iron hardware, ox hides, Sheep Felts, sleighing substance, that said articles were sold in the District of Kentucky, on November, A. D., 1862, as forfeited, to the United States, in violation of the act of Congress, and the proclamation of the President of the United States, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they are and appear before the said District Court, on the first day of its next January term, the 5th day of January, A. D., 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.,
By J. V. B. VAN ARSDALE, Deputy.

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they are and appear before the said District Court, on the first day of its next January term, the 5th day of January, A. D., 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

H. C. McDowell, U. S. M. K. D.,
By J. V. B. VAN ARSDALE, Deputy.

Dated November 21st, 1862.
del1 d14

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, vs.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

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